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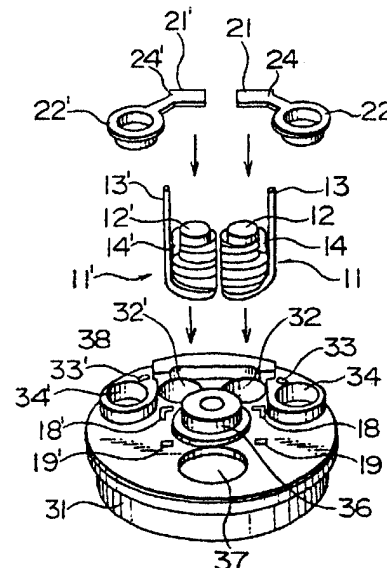
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(54) **A choke-coil fixture for miniature motors.**

(57) Choke coils are housed in longitudinal recesses formed in an end bell closing an end of a motor housing in such a manner that enables the ends of the choke coils to be locked when the choke coils are inserted into the recesses in the longitudinal direction. Terminals having flat portions for pushing the other ends of the choke coils at portions electrically connecting to the end of the choke coils are locked to the end bell.

FIG. 1



This invention relates to a mechanism for mounting choke coils incorporated in an end bell closing an end of a motor housing. The invention is particularly concerned with such a mechanism that is effective when a miniature motor is used for an automotive fuel pump.

Choke coils used in miniature electric motors are normally assembled by inserting a soft ferrite in a coil, and securing the assembly with adhesive. This is a time-consuming and laborious technique, and can lead to inaccuracies in the positioning of the coil if the adhesive does not completely cure. Further, adhesives are required which can continue to function in the presence of gasoline if the motor is to be used for an automotive fuel pump, and suitable such adhesives are expensive.

The present invention addresses the aforementioned problems. The choke-coil fixture for miniature motors of this invention is used in miniature motors in which choke coils are housed in recessed formed in an end bell closing an end of a motor housing. Recesses for housing the choke coils are adapted to engage with ends of the choke coils when the choke coils are inserted into the recesses in the longitudinal direction. Terminals are provided having flat portions for pushing the other ends of the choke coils at portions electrically connecting to the lead ends of the choke coils, and engaging portions for engaging with the end bell.

The preferred choke-coil fixtures of the invention have terminals each comprising a positioning portion for positioning the terminal with respect to the lead end of the choke coil, and a cylindrical portion for engaging with and connecting to a power-feeding connecting pin. The cylindrical portion may be adapted to be flexible in size by being plastically deformed.

In another preferred feature, a fixture of the invention can have washers for insulating the other lead ends and the terminals by engaging with the choke coils inserted into the recessed.

Some embodiments of the invention and some examples of choke coil fixtures of the prior art will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is an exploded view showing the principle components of a choke coil fixture according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a side view of the end bell shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side view of a terminal of the kind shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing a choke coil fitted in the end bell of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the assembled end bell of Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a bottom plan view of a choke-coil housing recess;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of an alternative

form of terminal;

Figure 8 illustrates the connection of lead ends to terminals; Figure 9 is a plan view of another alternative form of terminal;

Figure 10 is an elevation of the terminal shown in Figure 9;

Figure 11 illustrates the attachment of the element of Figure 10 to an end bell;

Figure 12 shows two forms of insulating washer for use in this invention;

Figure 13 is a further perspective view of a choke coil;

Figure 14 shows a choke-coil housing recess;

Figure 15 shows a housing recess with a choke coil installed.

Figures 16 to 18 show the known assembly of a soft ferrite and a coil into a choke coil;

Figure 19 is a perspective view of an end bell of the prior art with recesses for housing choke coils;

Figure 20 illustrates how a choke coil is housed in a recess;

Figure 21 shows the external appearance of a miniature motor.

Figure 22 shows in cross-section an alternative arrangement of the prior art for the connection of supply pins;

Figures 23 and 24 show the longitudinal installation of a choke coil in a housing recess provided on an end bell.

Known fixtures for a miniature electric motor will first be described with reference to Figures 16 to 24.

A choke coil 41 is completed by inserting a soft ferrite 42 to which adhesive 44 is applied onto a coil 43 formed by winding an insulated wire, and then drying the adhesive 44.

In the miniature motor shown in Figure 21 a rotating shaft 92 protrudes from an end of a housing 91, and terminals 73 and 73' for feeding power from a power source (not shown) are provided on the outer surface of an end bell 61 closing the other end.

On the inner end surface of the end bell 61 shown in Figure 19 are recesses 72 and 72' for housing choke coils 41. Terminal ends 74 and 74' electrically connected to the terminals 73 and 73', brushes 75 and 75', and terminals 79 and 79', are also mounted on the end bell 61. At least one rib 76 is formed inside each of the choke-coil housing recesses 72 and 72'. Once installed, each choke coil is held in place by the press-fit between the three ribs 76 in the example shown.

The coil 43 formed by an insulated wire is apt to be deformed by external force. When the soft ferrite 42 is inserted in the coil 43 and bonded thereto the choke coil 41 is not readily deformed even when press-fitted into the choke-coil housing recess 72 because a certain strength is imparted to the choke coil 43. The soft ferrite 42 which is bonded to the coil 43 with the adhesive 44 is not readily dislodged from the recess 72.

The lead ends 45 and 45' of the choke coil 41 housed in the choke-coil housing recess 72, as described above, are temporarily hooked on notches 77 formed at terminal ends 74, and then electrically connected to the notches 77 by soldering.

Connecting pins connected to a power source (not shown) are connected to the terminals 73 of the miniature motor having the aforementioned construction. In use, current is fed to an end of the connecting pins and flows via the terminal 73, the terminal end 74, the choke coil 41, the terminal 79, and the brush 75', to a commutator (not shown), and returns along the opposite path to the terminal 73' to drive the motor in the normal manner.

Because the soft ferrite 42 and the coil 43 are bonded with adhesive 44 in the motor just described, substantial time and labour is involved in applying and drying the adhesive. Further, because a motor used in an automotive fuel pump is immersed in gasoline, the adhesive 44 must be of a special type whose bonding strength does not deteriorate even when immersed in gasoline. In the prior art, the use of such an adhesive to bond the soft ferrite 42 to the coil 43 leads to increased cost. Additionally, when the choke coil 41 is press-fitted in the housing recess 72 formed on the end bell 61, if the size of the rib 76 is too large, the choke coil 41 cannot be received in the recess 72, and if the size of the rib 76 is too small, the choke coil will not be secure. Thus, the size and shape of the rib 76 must be strictly controlled.

In the prior art, however, the size of the choke coil 41 shown in Figure 18 and the choke-coil housing recess 72 shown in Figure 19, and the relative positions of the lead ends 45 and 45' of the choke coil 41 are not necessarily kept constant. As a result, the lead ends 45 and 45' have to be drawn to the terminal ends 74 and 74' and to the terminals 79 and 79'.

The lead ends 45 and 45' are press-fitted to grooves formed on the terminal ends 74 and 74' and the terminal 79 and 79' and then soldered. For this reason, the lead ends 45 and 45' and the terminal ends 74 and 74' and the terminals 79 and 79' are connected with a small contact area in a state where they intersect with each other at right angles. The reliability of electrical connection with an extremely small contact area tends to depend on the state of soldering.

In a miniature motor having a terminal 73 of a shape shown in Figure 21, the end bell 61 made of an insulating material and the terminal 73 made of an electrically conductive material have to be integrally moulded using an insert. This tends to increase manufacturing cost. To cope with this, a construction as shown in Figure 22, has been developed.

In the construction shown in Figure 22 in which the end bell 61 and a cylindrical portion 64 of a terminal 62 are permanently fitted to each other, connecting pins (not shown) for feeding power from a power source are press-fitted to the cylindrical portions 64 of

the terminals 62. To positively press-fit the connecting pins into the cylindrical portions 64, however, the distance between the two cylindrical portions (that is, for accepting positive and negative connecting pins, though another cylindrical portion is not shown in the Figure) and the distance between the two connecting pins for inserting into the two cylindrical portions 64 must be strictly controlled. Control of the dimensions of these parts tends to increase the manufacturing cost of miniature motors. Lowering quality control to obtain inexpensive parts could lead to reduced reliability of miniature motors due to the use of parts of poor dimensional accuracy.

In Figures 23 and 24, a choke coil 11 consists of a coil formed by winding an insulated wire and a soft ferrite 12 inserted into the coil. An end bell 31 closing an end of a motor housing (not shown) has a choke-coil housing recess 32 for accommodating the choke coil 11. When assembling a miniature motor, the choke coil 11 is inserted into the choke-coil housing recess 32, and then the adhesive 41 is applied to the choke-coil housing recess 32 in such a manner as to wrap the entire choke coil 11.

A lead end 13 of the choke coil 11 is electrically connected to the terminal 21 and the other lead end 14 to a terminal of a brush holder (not shown).

In this arrangement however, the entire choke coil 11 is covered with the adhesive 41 and housed in the choke-coil housing recess 32. Thus, the choke coil 11 has low heat dissipation properties. Furthermore, there is a limit in reducing the size of the choke coil 11 because the dimensions of the choke coil 11 are governed by heat dissipation properties. Moreover, and as in the arrangement described previously, the use of the adhesive 41 to fit the choke coil 11 to the choke-coil housing recess 32 requires time and labour to apply the adhesive to the choke coil 11, and the same problems arise from the use of the motors in an automotive fuel pump, where they are immersed in gasoline. In addition, there is a fear of improperly positioning the choke coil 11 in the choke-coil housing recess 32 if the choke coil 11 happens to be moved by mistake before the adhesive 41 is cured. This could result in unstable accuracy in the relative position of the choke coil 11 with respect to the terminal 21 or a brush-holder terminal (not shown).

As shown in Figure 1, on the outside surface of an end bell 31 embodying this invention and closing an end of a miniature-motor housing, are formed choke-coil housing recesses 32 and 32' for housing choke coils 11 and 11'; locking portions, 33 and 33' for fixedly fitting terminals 21 and 21' for retaining soft ferrites 12 and 12' of the choke coils 11 and 11' housed in the choke coil housing recesses 32 and 32'; and terminal engaging recesses 34 and 34' for engaging with cylindrical portions 22 and 22' of the terminals 21 and 21'. Also shown are a motor shaft 36; an opening 37 for inserting a check valve when gaso-

line is present in a space between the rotor and the stator; a projection 38 for preventing the retaining portions of the terminal 21 and 21' from moving. A brush-holder terminal inserting hole (not visible in the Figure) is additionally provided.

As shown in Figure 2, on the opposite side of the end bell 31 are fitted brush holders 15 (only one is shown) to which brushes 17 (only one is shown) are installed by inserting brush-holder terminals 18 and 19 into the brush-holder inserting holes described above. The brush holders 15 and 15' have pigtails 16.

The terminal 21 shown in Figure 3 consists of a cylindrical portion 22 formed into a cylindrical shape to accommodate a connecting pin (not shown) when the miniature motor is connected to an external power source (not shown), an engaging portion 23 for engaging with the locking portion 33 of the end bell 31, and a flat portion 24 for electrically connected to lead ends 13 or 13' of the choke coil 11 shown in Figure 1.

The choke-coil housing recess 32 formed on the end bell 31 has at least one rib 35 formed on the bottom thereof as shown in Figures 4 and 6.

The choke coils 11 and 11' are inserted into the inside of the choke-coil housing recesses 32 and 32' with the lead ends 13 and 13' directed upwards. The ends of the soft ferrites 12 and 12' inserted into the choke coils 11 and 11' are forced onto the rib 35 formed at the bottom of the choke-coil housing recesses 32 and 32'. Next, the cylindrical portions 22 and 22' and the engaging portions 23 and 23' of the terminals 21 and 21' are engaged with the terminal engaging recesses 34 and 34' and the locking portions 33 and 33'.

Simultaneously with the installation of the terminals 21 and 21', the flat portions 24 and 24' of the terminals 21 and 21' push the top of the choke coils 11 and 11'. The lead ends 13 and 13' of the choke coils 11 and 11' are bent to an angle of 90 degrees and soldered to the flat portions 24 and 24' of the terminals 21 and 21'.

The other lead ends 14 and 14' of the choke coils 11 and 11' are electrically connected to the brush-holder terminals 18 and 18' by soldering, for example. In this way, the choke coils 11 and 11' are fixedly fitted by the choke-coil housing recesses 32 and 32' provided on the end bell 31 and the terminal flat portions 24 and 24'.

A miniature motor having the aforementioned construction can be connected to a power source by the engagement of connecting pins with the terminal engaging recesses 34 and 34'.

Current fed from one end of the power source flows via the cylindrical portion 22 of the terminal 22, the flat portion 24 of the terminal 21, the lead end 13 of the choke coil 11 connected to the flat portion 24, the choke coil 11, the lead end 14, the brush-holder terminal 18, and from the brush 17 to a commutator (not shown) on the motor rotor. The return path is via the

brush 17', the brush-holder terminal 18', the lead end 14' of the choke coil 11', the choke coil 11', the lead end 13', the flat portion 24' of the terminal 21' to the cylindrical portion 22' of the terminal 21'.

According to the above embodiment of the invention, the choke coils are inserted in the longitudinal direction into the recesses provided on the end bell, and fixedly fitted to the recesses by the bottom parts of the recesses and the terminals. Thus, the need for adhesive and labour to apply adhesive to the choke coil is eliminated, making it possible to provide an inexpensive miniature motor.

The aforementioned construction prevents the choke coil from falling out of the recess provided on the end bell without increasing the machining accuracy required in press-fitting the choke coil.

The terminals 21 and 21' shown in Figure 7 comprise cylindrical portions 22 and 22' formed at one end thereof into a cylindrical shape to engage the inside surface thereof with ends of a connecting pin (not shown) for connection to an external power source. Flat portions 24 and 24' push on the ends of soft ferrites 12 and 12' (refer to Figure 1) and electrically connect to lead ends 13 and 13' of the choke coils 11 and 11'. Portions 25 and 25' are provided for positioning the lead ends 13 and 13' shown in Figure 1.

The positioning portions 25 and 25' may be of any shape, including notches or grooves, so long as the relative positions of the lead ends 13 and 13', and 14 and 14' can be controlled.

Next, the cylindrical portion 22 and 22' and the engaging portions 23 and 23' of the terminals 21 and 21' are engaged with the terminal engaging recesses 34 and 34' and the locking portions 33 and 33'. When the terminals 21 and 21' are installed, the flat portions 24 and 24' of the terminals 21 and 21' push on the top ends of the choke coils 11 and 11'.

In this state, the lead end 13 of the choke coil 11 is in such a positional relationship as to make contact with the positioning portion 25 of the terminal 21, as shown in Figure 8, and bent to an angle of 90 degrees and soldered to the flat portion 24 of the terminal 21 by solder 26.

In this way, the lead ends 13 and 13' of the choke coils 11 and 11' are easily positioned, and soldered with high reliability to the flat portions 24 and 24' having a large contact area.

Thus, electrical connection between the connecting pins and the terminals for connection to an external power source can be performed easily and positively.

According to this embodiment of the invention, the choke coils are inserted in the longitudinal direction into the recesses, and the lead ends drawn from the choke coils in the longitudinal direction are positioned by the positioning portions of the terminals. In addition, soldering the choke coils to flat portions of a large contact area offers positive and reliable electri-

cal connection.

Moreover, since the lead ends are drawn to the positioning portions of the terminals by inserting the choke coils into the choke-coil housing recesses, the lead ends can be fixedly fitted merely by bending, and need not be temporarily hooked to any parts, such as notches. In addition, soldering is carried out at flat portions of the terminals, and molten solder does not flow out. As a result, soldering operation and the state of soldering can be confirmed easily.

Figure 9 illustrates still another terminal suitable for use in this invention. The terminals 21 and 21' shown in Figure 9 consist of cylindrical portions 22 and 22', on one end thereof, formed into a cylindrical shape for engaging the inside surface thereof with the connecting pins (not shown), and engaging portions for engaging with the locking portions 33 and 33' of the end bell 31. On the other end thereof, flat portions 24 and 24' are provided for pushing the top ends of the soft ferrites 12 and 12' (refer to Figure 1) and electrically connecting to the lead ends 13 and 13' of the choke coils 11 and 11'. Portions 25 and 25' are used for positioning the lead ends 13 and 13' shown in Figure 1.

The cylindrical portion of the terminal 21 shown in Figure 10 is formed by burring. The cylindrical portion 22 of the terminal 21 is formed in such a fashion that the rim of the hole of the cylindrical portion 22 of the terminal 21 as a tapered portions, and in such a size as to leave a gap between the cylindrical portion 22 and the terminal engaging recess 34 shown in Figure 10.

The positioning portions 25 and 25' of the terminals 21 and 21' may be of any shape, notches or grooves, so long as the positions of the lead ends 13 and 13' can be controlled. The other lead end 14 of the choke coil 11 can be electrically connected to the brush-holder terminal 18 by soldering, for example.

In miniature motors using the aforementioned construction, an end of the connecting pins connected to a power source (not shown) is inserted into the cylindrical portion 22 of the terminal 21. At this time, even when there are irregularities in the distance between the two connecting pins, with the consequence that the distance between the connecting pins does not agree with the distance between the two cylindrical portions 22, the connecting pins can be inserted into the cylindrical portions due to plastic deformation of the cylindrical portions 22. The terminal engaging recess formed on the end bell and the cylindrical portion formed on the terminal in a plastically deformable fashion are engaged with each other with a certain gap. This allows the connecting pin to be positively inserted into the cylindrical portion of the terminal by absorbing some dimensional errors.

The insulating washer 25 shown in Figure 12 is manufactured in the following manner. An insulating plate 27 is punched from an insulating sheet material,

such as a plastic material, into a shape shown in the figure, and an opening 28 whose size is larger than the diameter of the soft ferrite 12 of the choke coil 11, which will be describe later, is provided on the insulating plate 27. Then, an inserting hole 29 is provided by forming around the opening 28 a claw portion 26 pointing inwards the opening 28 so as to prevent the soft ferrite 12 inserted into the inserting hole 29 from being rotated.

In the choke coil of Figure 13, an insulated copper wire is wound on a coil 15, and a lead end 13 is drawn from the lower part in the figure upwards along the winding direction of the coil 15, and the other lead end 14 is drawn sideways from the upper part of the coil 15. A soft ferrite 12 is inserted in the coil 15.

In Figure 14, a choke-coil housing recess 32 is formed on the end bell, with at least one rib 35 provided on the bottom 39 thereof. The choke coil 11 is inserted into the choke-coil housing recess 32 provided on the end bell having the aforementioned construction, with the lead end 13 directed upwards. The end of the soft ferrite 12 inserted into the choke coil 11 is press-fitted into the rib 35 formed on the bottom of the choke-coil housing recess 32.

Next, the insulating washer 25 is fitted to the soft ferrite 12. The cylindrical portion 22 and the engaging portion 23 of the terminal 21 are engaged with the terminal engaging recess 34 and the locking portion 33, respectively.

As shown in Figure 15, the insulating washer 25, which is interposed between the terminal 21 and the lead end 13, prevents the lead end 13 and the terminal 21 from being shortcircuited.

According to this embodiment of the invention, because the insulating washer is interposed between the choke coil and the terminal, not only the lead end of the choke coil is insulated from the terminal, but also the distance between the two choke coils is kept at a predetermined value. Thus, the relative positions of the lead end of the choke coil and the portion at which the lead end is connected are kept at a predetermined value, leading to improved accuracy and reliability in automatic soldering.

Since the choke coil is inserted in the longitudinal direction into the recess provided on the end bell, and the choke coil is fixed in position by the bottom of the recess and the terminal, the use of adhesive is eliminated. Thus, time and labour needed to apply and dry adhesive can also be eliminated. This helps the manufacture of inexpensive miniature motors.

As a result of the elimination of the use of adhesive, small choke coils having good heat dissipation properties can be provided. The miniature motors according to this invention are suitable for use in fuel pumps, etc.

Claims

1. A choke-coil fixture for miniature motors of a type in which choke coils are housed in recesses formed in an end bell closing an end of a motor housing, 5
CHARACTERISED IN THAT
the choke coils are inserted in the longitudinal direction into said choke-coil housing recesses, and the ends of said choke coils are locked in place by terminals having flat portions pushing the other ends of said choke coils by portions to which lead ends of said choke coils are electrically connected, the terminals having engaging portions for locking to said end bell. 10 15
2. A choke-coil fixture for miniature motors according to Claim 1 wherein the terminals comprise flat portions electrically connecting to the lead ends of the choke coils and pushing the other ends of the choke coils; engaging portions for fixedly fitting the terminals by locking to the end bell; positioning portions for positioning the terminals with respect to the lead ends of the choke coils; and cylindrical portions for connecting to pins for the supply of electric power. 20 25
3. A choke-coil fixture for miniature motors according to Claim 1 or Claim 2 including washers for insulating the other lead ends from the terminals by fitting to the choke coils inserted into the housing recesses. 30
4. A choke-coil fixture for miniature motors according to any preceding Claim wherein the terminals have portions for positioning the terminal relative to the choke coil lead ends; and cylindrical portions for engaging with and connection to power supply pins. 35 40

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FIG. 1

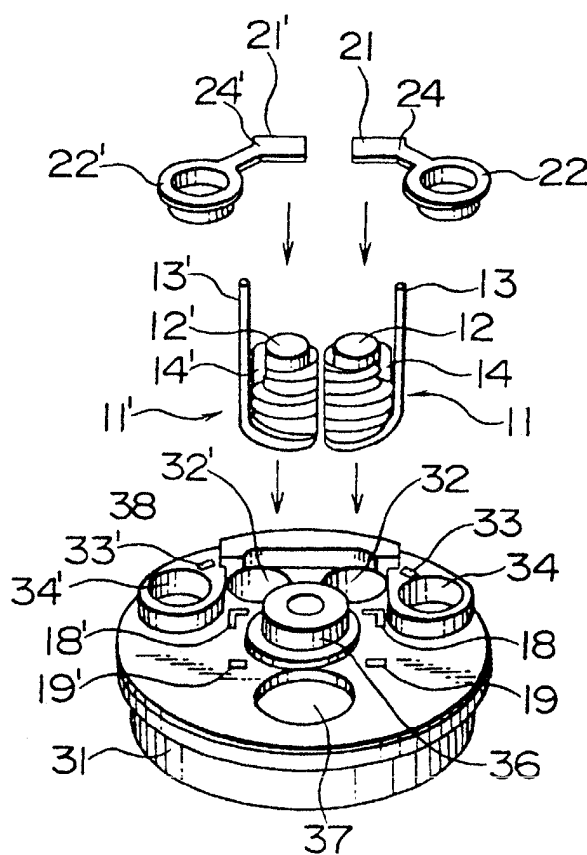


FIG. 2

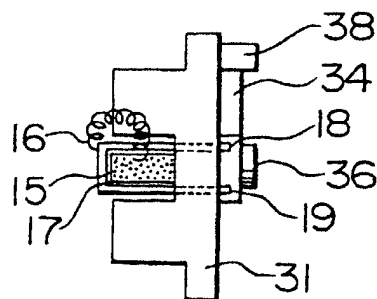


FIG. 3

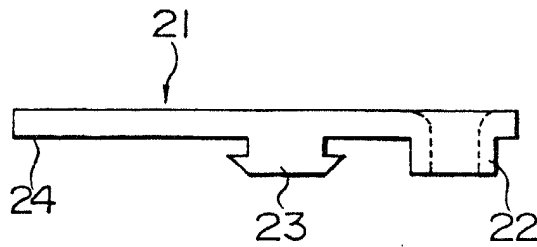


FIG. 4

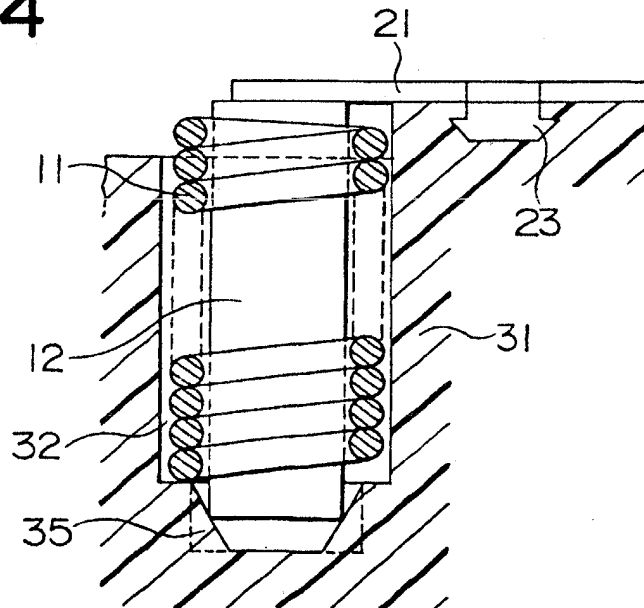


FIG. 5

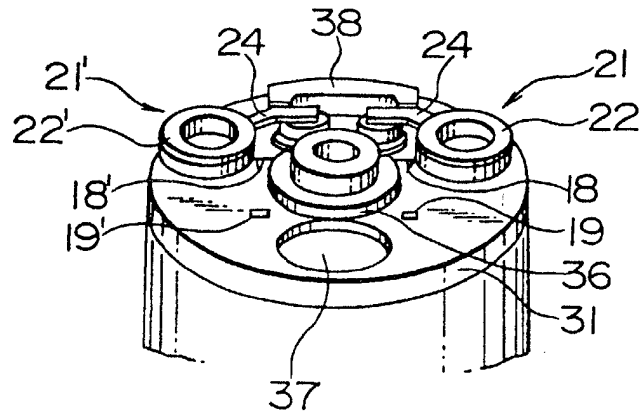


FIG. 6

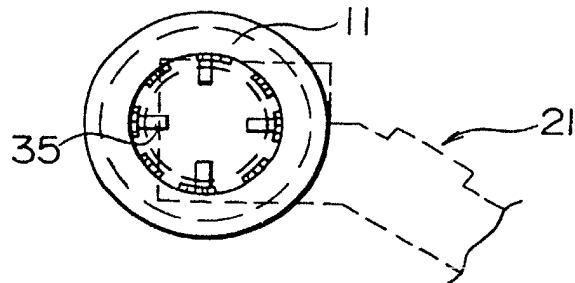


FIG. 7

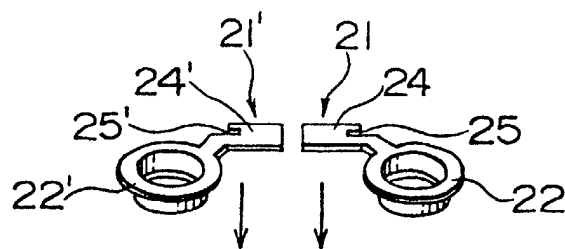


FIG. 8

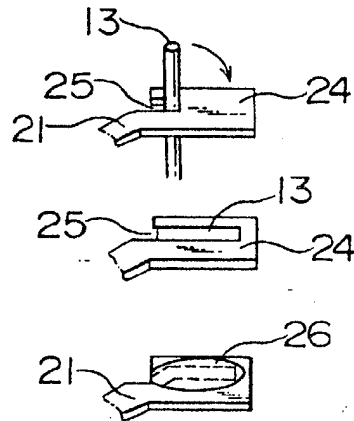


FIG. 9

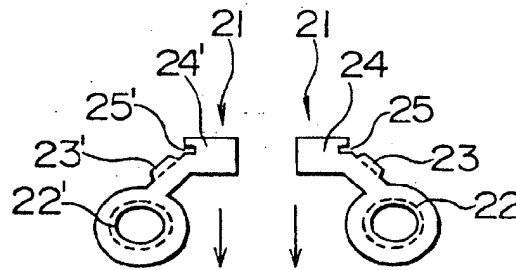


FIG. 10

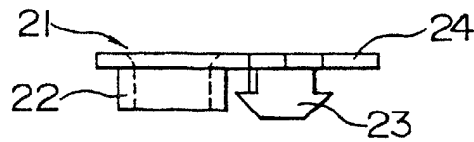


FIG. 11

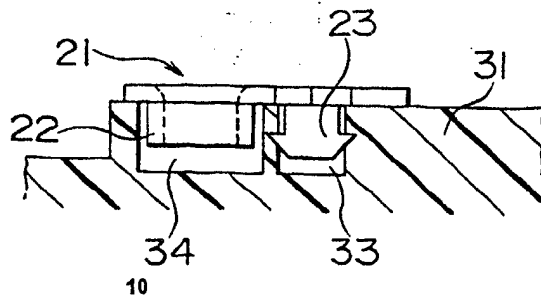


FIG. 12

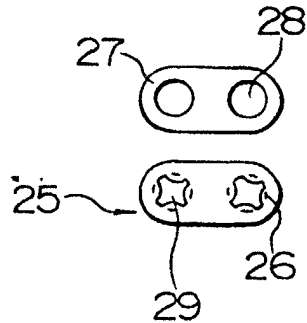


FIG. 13

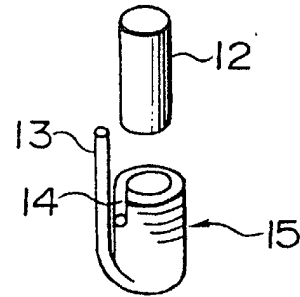


FIG. 14

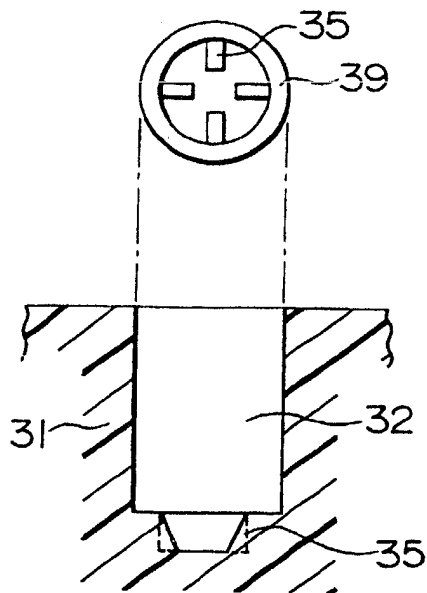


FIG. 15

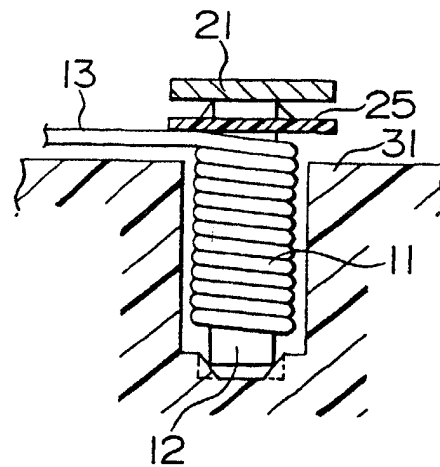


FIG. 16
(PRIOR ART)

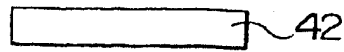


FIG. 17
(PRIOR ART)

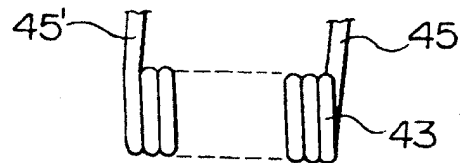


FIG. 18
(PRIOR ART)

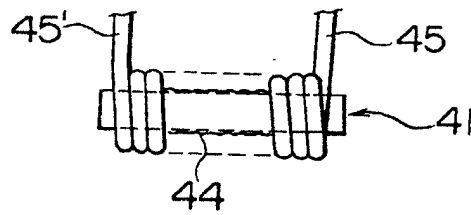


FIG. 19
(PRIOR ART)

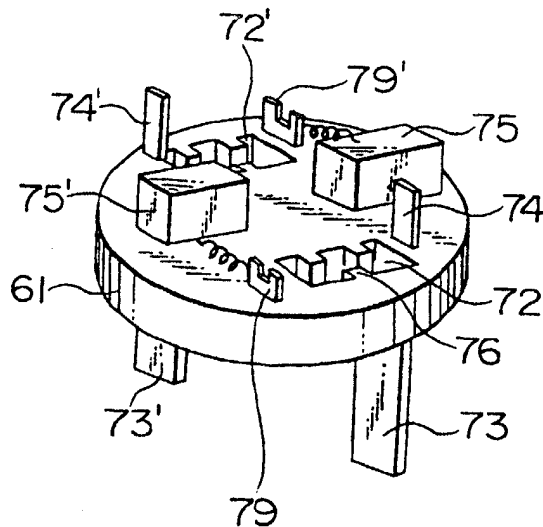


FIG. 20

(PRIOR ART)

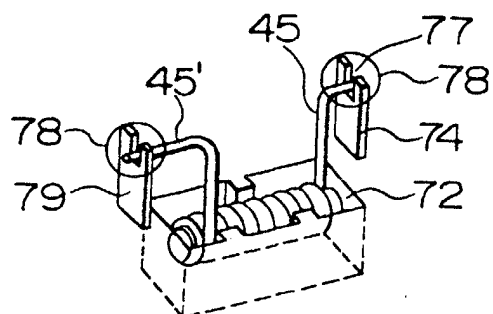


FIG. 21

(PRIOR ART)

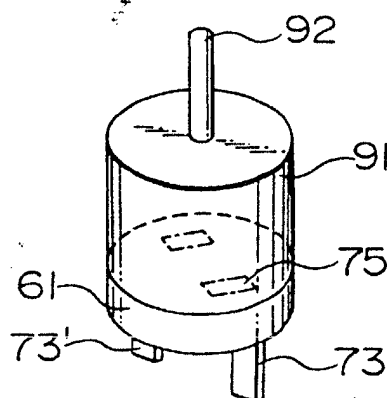


FIG. 22

(PRIOR ART)

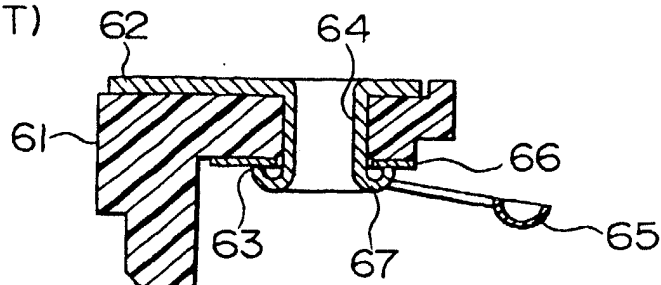


FIG. 23
(PRIOR ART)

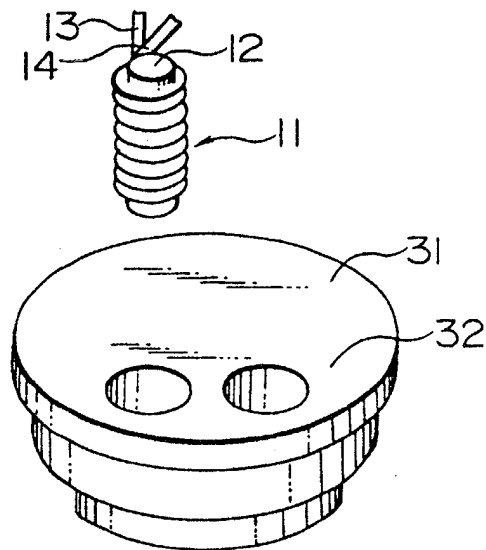
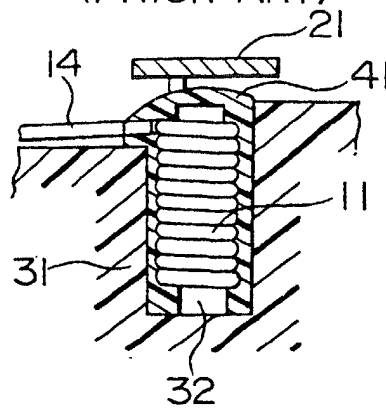


FIG. 24
(PRIOR ART)



EP 0 511 876 A1

European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 30 3957

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	US-A-4 268 770 (YOSHIYUKI IWAKI ET AL) * column 2, line 10 - column 4, line 12; figures 1,4 *	1,3	H02K11/00 H01F15/10
Y	---	2,4	
Y	DE-A-4 027 176 (MITSUBISHI DENKI) * column 1, line 1 - column 2, line 67; figures 1-7 *	2,4	
A	WO-A-B 906 875 (ELECTRO-MECHANICAL PRODUCTS) * page 19 - page 24; figures 1-4 *	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
			H02K H01F
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 03 AUGUST 1992	Examiner TIO K. H.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 (1.1.91) (P0401)

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference P23276-P0	FOR FURTHER ACTION <small>see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.</small>	
International application No. PCT/JP 00/06831	International filing date (day/month/year) 02/10/2000	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 28/12/1999
Applicant MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.
☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
- ☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).
- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:
- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
 - ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
 - ☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
 - ☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

- ☐ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- ☒ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:
MICRO-MOTOR HAVING A MOTOR-BASE-PLATE CONTAINING STATOR-HOLDING MEANS AND RICAL TERMINALS

5. With regard to the abstract,

- ☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- ☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

- ☐ as suggested by the applicant.
- ☒ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.
- ☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

1
☐ None of the fig.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 00/06831

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H02K5/22

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H02K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 836 792 A (GLOVER ALFRED H) 6 June 1989 (1989-06-06) abstract; claims 1,5; figures 1-4 ---	1-5, 11-15
A	EP 0 511 876 A (MABUCHI MOTOR CO) 4 November 1992 (1992-11-04) column 3, line 55 -column 4, line 1 column 4, line 55 -column 5, line 17; claim 1; figures 1,3,5-7,9-11 ---	1-6,9-16
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 460 (E-1419), 23 August 1993 (1993-08-23) -& JP 05 103451 A (NIPPON DENSAN CORP), 23 April 1993 (1993-04-23) abstract; figures 1,3-5 --- -/--	1-4,7,8, 11-15

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

31 January 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

07/02/2001

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP 00/06831

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>WO 99 41020 A (KAWABATA SEIJI ;SEIKO EPSON CORP (JP)) 19 August 1999 (1999-08-19) abstract; figures 1,2,5 -----</p>	<p>3-8, 15, 16</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 00/06831

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4836792	A	06-06-1989	NONE	
EP 0511876	A	04-11-1992	DE 69209710 D	15-05-1996
			DE 69209710 T	31-10-1996
			US 5221130 A	22-06-1993
JP 05103451	A	23-04-1993	NONE	
WO 9941020	A	19-08-1999	JP 11226501 A	24-08-1999